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Classification of Architects

By Perry W. Swern, Chairman, Public Action Committee, I.S.A.
Member, American Hospital Association

At frequent intervals the classification of architects comes before us and we become agitated about the effects it will have on us and our profession. The recent action of the American Hospital Association and its formulation of an approved list of hospital architects coupled with efforts of the American Institute of Architects to formulate a roster of architects makes one stop, look and listen.

There is nothing wrong with the idea of a roster; it should have been done years ago, and if it is kept just a roster it will serve a much needed purpose. It must not in any way attempt to classify architects, group them or set one against another. Our national organization (The American Institute of Architects) must not step in and assist such an organization as the American Hospital Association in its endeavor to set up an official list of Hospital architects. To the Institute, architects are architects in the broad sense of the term. If the American Hospital Association wants to classify the architects that have had experience in hospital work, that is their privilege and there is nothing we can do to stop them. There is nothing new in this; it has been going on for years. Lending a hand or sponsoring formulation of any list is dangerous, and should only be done in a general way, along the ideas of approving a given competition, for example.

The writer was not a member of either of these organizations at the time the idea was promulgated and crystalized and therefore does not know all of the steps taken. As he understands it, members of The American Institute of Architects who were members of the American Hospital Association were officially appointed as a committee from The Institute to promote, investigate and help the American Hospital Association in its publication of a list of architects for hospital work. If such a list could be set up without any distrust or hard feelings it would be a boon to the Hospital Association to have the endorsement of The American Institute of Architects behind its approved list.

Fortunately The American Institute of Architects is supposed to, or is endeavoring to, represent the profession as a whole and should not take sides with any particular faction or group within or outside of its membership in the profession. The recent action of The American Institute of Architects with the American Hospital Association is very curious and hard to understand. This is further borne out by the fact that many of the chapters of the Institute and other organizations of architects have taken exception, passed resolutions and become stirred up about the action.

We as architects all know that there is nothing that we can do to stop laymen, and any organization that they may form, from passing judgment upon the abilities and work of individual architects and we should not be disturbed when an organization like the American Hospital Association endeavors to evaluate the work of the architectural profession. It has been done in other classes of building and I do not believe any of us have been very seriously hurt by the procedure.

We all know that the scope of architecture is fast becoming more than one individual can possibly master. Each one of us is pushed, sooner or later, into a corner and before we know it we are specialists in some group or classification of buildings, and hence it is only natural for the public to take an interest in us along those lines. The medical profession has become pretty well subdivided and classified and a great many doctors will not think of touching work on which they feel they are not an authority, yet they are all doctors. Naturally the hospital field cannot understand why the architectural profession should not be similarly classified. The architectural profession should admit the necessity for classification and make every effort possible to secure harmony out of the chaotic condition that now exists. We are justly criticised by the public for undertaking jobs we know nothing about. Can't we be more honest with ourselves?

If The American Institute of Architects would set up a procedure for "lay" people to follow in formulating a classification list, it could become the basis of these so called classification lists and be a pattern for standard procedure. Then any list that follows the procedure could be approved without erupting the entire profession each time one comes out.

Perhaps our education in architecture is at fault and needs some overhauling. In school we were told that we could plan and construct any and all types of buildings and given examples of them. Some of us made very copious notes of all kinds of buildings with the idea that some day we might be called upon to produce. These notes only served to help us crystallize our ideas and familiarize us with some of the things that have been done in the past. Since school days we have been forced to live in the future and many of the ideas that we corralled have had to be discarded and their places taken by procedures that we never heard of in school. Why not "whet" up each young "cub's" imagination, improve his delineation, and let nature take its course! He will find out where he fits best very quickly if it is in him.

SUNBEAMS THROUGH THE EVERGLADES

By Tirrell J. Ferrenz, I.S.A.-A.I.A.

The polished mahogany gavel descended with an authoritative thump. The dynamic President began to speak. The Seventy-Eighth Convention of the American Institute of Architects was underway.

But whither?

Rebuilding America or redesigning the Institute or just romancing under exotic Southern skies? Opinion may be divided but here at least was visible evidence after an elapse of many long war years that the organized architectural profession once more was functioning for its members,—or trying to function. Perhaps the members had forgotten how. Perhaps the enervating rays of Old Sol had parched the earnest desire for action. Perhaps this neophyte just expected too darn much.

How Beautiful is Night

The surroundings were inspiring. We arrived at 9 in the evening. The ocean front was bordered with hotels, aglow with their modern design and World's Fair lighting. As we stepped into our chosen hostelry, soft strains from the violins announced that "The Night Was Made for Love". Old friends were there to greet us. There was a warm handshaking and they led us through the lobby into the garden where the colored lights on the palms were reflected in the depths of the swimming pool. The splash of graceful divers and the peal of laughter betokened a care-free world. Beyond the pool, gentle winds were rolling the ocean waters onto a sandy shore. Robert Southey knew when he wrote—

" How beautiful is night!
A dewy freshness fills the silent air;
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain,
Breaks the serene of heaven;
In full-orbed glory yonder moon divine
Rolls through the blue dark depths;
How beautiful is night!"

This was Miami Beach.

When Morning Gilds the Skies

We were awakened by sun streaming in our ocean window, breakfasted on the open terrace and then hied ourselves to the "ocean-front convention hall". Here the bubble broke. A long, low Army mess hall, clean but stifling, soon melted away the enthusiasm of the most avid. But we had to thank the Florida boys for an understanding perception; the three-minute technique in their five addresses of welcome was cheered with genuine feeling.

President Edmunds was in delightful form. He thought that the nation and the architects were now feeling the results of the lack of housing which marked the decade prior to the second world war. "The ban on construction stems to the depression and we are reaping the whirlwind". He was fearful that a haphazard dwelling program would take place unless counter efforts were exerted. "Therefore", he said, "the central theme of the convention will be rebuilding America".

Rebuilding America

Here is a topic to challenge the best in all of us. But what happened? The Committee on Urban Planning presented several erudite papers on the generalities of planning. Jerry Loebl spoke in beautifully composed sentences on the Social Significance of Urban Planning: "Our plan should be a framework for life and a restoration of lost values. It should give us pure air to breathe, sweet with the smell of the seasons, and sun-filled houses, and a piece of earth to till for pleasure or for fruit and vegetables to eat.

The world is wide enough for factories and gardens and apple trees; for parks where children can play and reas belong in the scheme of things, where lovers have lanes, and the aged can sit in the sun". No fault to find here.

Henry Churchill was billed to talk on Urban Planning from the Viewpoint of the Architect, and Louis Justement presented a paper on Urban Planning Under the Democratic System. Sumner Spalding read a provocative essay entitled "Plan or Perish". It was his contention that if the people of this country could see the tremendous improvement in their way of life resulting from the replanning and rehabilitation of the land, then a re-assertion of the dynamism energy exerted during the war would cause the nation to replanned and rebuilt according to present-day technical knowledge. "Are we going to keep the people of America intellectual coal mines?"

In some respects his remarks were almost too provocative. Some members seemed to detect a suggestion of personal aspersions, and one rose to a vigorous, — it might even be called boiling, — defense. Whereupon the sweltering delegates cheered, — not for Urban Planning, but for the prospect of Action.

Then came the Committee's plan for a plan with the title "Prerequisites of a Program Leading to Re-Urbanization on a National Scale". Wow! Eight comprehensive pages were too much for the delegates' comprehension. It even seemed as if the Committees' own esophagus was not quite wide enough to swallow this proposition. In came Henry Churchill with a skillfully streamlined compromise editing out one of the best part of the original. Are you ready for the question? The ayes have it.

At this point the reader will discern that everyone was in favor of city rebuilding. But hold! What was the second paragraph in the last resolution? "Our cities are showing disintegration and the piecemeal methods proposed for rehabilitation are hastening, not postponing their collapse. Oh, Planners, you all want the millenium. Obsessed with the idea of the master plan, your perfect schemes keep us from attaining the partial good which we might achieve by little remedial effort now. Must we continue to suffer, until that remote day when a complete cure can be effected? As David Seabury, the noted psychologist says: "The way to accomplish a difficult task, is to start". This parallels the Army's maxim that in any emergency it is better to do something now than delay in search of the ideal.

The Commissioner Speaks

The architect would be in the forefront and there would be no delay if Philip Klutznick could have his way. The magnetic leader of the Federal Public Housing Authority captured our imagination by the fire of his energetic personality. America is being changed and rebuilt every hour of everyday whether we wish it or not. Either we plan its rebuilding according to sound thinking or leave it to chance. Planning should be elevated to a pedestal of honor and the architect established as the qualified planner of tomorrow's America.

In the process of rebuilding America, housing is dramatically the Number 1 problem. Huge goals await us, speed is vital, but poor quality must be averted. It was his thought that the architect can be the greatest single factor in the achievement of good homes, livable neighborhoods, open vistas, parks, schools and all the elements that constitute desirable housing. But the architect cannot play an im-

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Editor Monthly Bulletin

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A booklet of 56 pages issued in recent months entitled "Opportunity Unlimited", a guide for Veterans interested in the construction industry, is of interest to architects. The compiler is Van Rensselaer Sill and it is issued by the Committee on Opportunity for Veterans in the construction industry.

The text is divided into seven parts or chapters. Part six, If You Are Interested In A Profession, is of particular interest to Bulletin readers. The writer speaks first of New Opportunities followed by Science and Mathematics Important, Civil Engineering, Design of Structures, Control and Utilization of Water, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and finally Architecture.

The writer begins with a sub-head "What the Architect Does:" "Architects design and supervise the construction of a great variety of structures and their surroundings, combining practical and aesthetic considerations, and, in many instances, working in close collaboration with engineers. In doing this work, he must be conversant with building and zoning laws, understand the business interests of his client, and be familiar with the industry he intends to serve. In all cases he acts as his owner's agent."

"Although some architects tend to specialize, the great majority work with all kinds of structures. They design and supervise the construction of homes, schools, factories, powerhouses, banks, hotels, office buildings, museums, churches, hospitals, sanatoriums, post offices, stadiums, theaters, and many other structures. In addition, they have a keen interest in city planning and its effect on the environment in which people live and work. For without adequate city planning the architect's work counts for little."

"Good, sensibly planned homes designed for twentieth century living are out of place when crowded side by side on dirty, noisy, heavily travelled streets. The overall picture—the design for the entire city

and its relationship to individual homes—is important. The architect recognizes this and realizes that eventually his work will be judged not on the basis of a few individual structures, but on the basis of what he has contributed to improving the way people live. That is why he has a profound interest in recreational areas, traffic arteries, zoning ordinances, building codes, the processes by which cities grow, and plans for their improvement as places to live . . ."

Under Variety of Work the author classifies the following:

- Research,
- Planning,
- Design,
- Selection of materials,
- Coordination of all mechanical drawings with architectural drawings,
- Detailing,
- Design and detail of equipment, furniture and furnishings, or their selection,
- Specification writing,
- Supervision of construction,
- Superintendence-clerk of the works,
- Drawing of contracts and issuing of certificates.

Then come the following sub-heads:

- Designers,
- Senior Draftsmen,
- Junior Draftsmen,
- Specification Writers,
- Supervisor.

This subject of Architecture closes with the following paragraph:

"In addition to engaging in independent practice and working in the office of architects, architecturally trained men often engage in editing and writing, teaching, and consulting. A consulting architect is one who acts as critic and advisor to another architect, on a type of project on which the consultant had had wide experience and practice."

The presentation is so lucid and all-embracing that architects in private practice might have this before them for use with prospective clients.

Revival of meetings of the Illinois Society of Architects in cities of the state other than Chicago at least once a year was determined at the May meeting of the Board of Directors. With the country's active participation in the War, the government ordered suspension of all such meetings to relieve the strain on railroads and hotels. Before that the Society had held meetings in Springfield, Urbana, Peoria, and Rockford.

It is hoped to hold such a meeting this fall, possibly in October. The city has not been determined.

Joseph C. Huber, Jr., is an Architect in LaPorte, Indiana. He contributes his ideas on "all glass" houses to the bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects of May 14, 1946. Mr. Huber says that enclosure of an "all glass" building marks it 85-90% completed. He says every glass building is irradiated, sanitary, fire, wind, dust, moisture vermin proof, sound deadened and insulated, without use of additional materials.

(Continued from page 2 column 2)

portant role in rebuilding America if he is reconciled to the neglect of the housing requirements of the overwhelming majority of our people.

He contrasted the fees paid for large scale housing developments as reported by the National Industrial Conference Board ranging from \$2.60 per unit for a private project to \$193.45 on a public project. "Can you think of anything more absurd than a builder boasting that he only paid \$2.60 to \$10.00 per house for architectural and engineering services? Is this not just another way of proclaiming that poor planning is a virtue?"

He made a plea for the building of more communities like Greenbelt, Maryland. While all people may not like a Greenbelt all people could profit by the lesson of open, genteel and integrated community living presented by this little town. A determined attack should be made on the huge pools of blight in which people rot and decay. Out of the experience of past years in slum clearance has now come a comprehensive program known as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill. For the first time a piece of Federal legislation seeks to create new tools and expand existing means to provide an escape from the slums, stimulate a greater amount of home ownership in the lower brackets of family income, and encourage the direct investment by institutions of large sums in sorely needed rental housing.

In closing he said "Never before in our contemporary history have men of your skills faced such opportunities. As architects you have a vital role. Much of the character of tomorrow will be born in your minds and take form under your guiding eyes".

Redesigning the Institute

Here a real advance was achieved. In the past two years the membership of the Institute has almost doubled. Its problems are greater in complexity. The Board is loaded down with detail requiring the devotion of practically all its time to administrative problems and making impossible the proper study of basic policy. It is not possible to operate the Institute's affairs and provide an adequate and inspiring leadership without an organization to correspond to this responsibility.

The new plan proposed that the activities of the Institute be segregated into three departments, each handled by a capable paid director with an executive director supervising the whole. The departments are: (1) Administration of A.I.A. (2) Public and Professional Relations, and (3) Education and Research. The delegates were convinced of the wisdom and necessity of this program and the way is clear for the Board to broaden and modernize the Institute's operations. We'll be watching, gentlemen, to see what you do with this mandate.

Corporate members now number close to 6,000. Finances are in good shape. Gross income for 1945 was over \$175,000. Net operating gain was close to \$18,000. The balance sheet shows assets in the general fund of \$544,000 and in the special funds of almost one million dollars. Rather a sizable operation, don't you think!

Some Innovations

The introduction of several innovations makes us wonder whether the Board was setting precedents or just sending up trial balloons. The loud speaker was a real comfort and without it the hall would have been impossible. Let's make this one permanent.

The round table meetings were all right, but—! If sessions of this nature are to be productive, they must be carefully planned in advance. The conductor should not present a thesis, but should rather act as discussion leader, tossing out a series of provocative questions outlining the pros and cons of some advanced ideas. It would be well to make arrangements for two or three assistants, and possibly a "straight"

man in the audience. The main idea is to break the ice and start some real celebration. The designation of someone as reporter for a summarization of the proceedings at a possible presentation of a resolution or two is also essential. Without such planning the inevitable result is likely to be a rehash of stale cliches.

Opinion was divided on the open session of the Board. It sounds good in theory to give members a chance to consult with the Board on individual or chapter problems but usually much that is inconsequential clutters up such meetings. Here again some advance planning seems indicated. Perhaps written questions could be submitted in advance, then choice could be made of those of importance and some quick preliminary consideration given the selected items prior to the meeting.

Keep trying, Board. You are on the right track.

I Have a Little List

So sang Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner in Gilbert and Sullivan's Mikado, and the burden of the song was his desire to liquidate a list of names. It seems that the A.I.A. delegates likewise wanted to liquidate all lists, — especially lists of hospital architects. You know all the arguments of specialization versus general practice hence no need to repeat them here. The debate was loud and protracted. The equanimity of the President was taxed to the breaking point. The poll of the delegates was long and tedious. In the end the list succumbed. Box score: 279 to 175. What a tough one for the Board!

But don't leave yet, friends, for there's some good news coming. Lt. Col. William E. Jeffries, Corps. of Engineers U.S.A. is approaching the microphone.

What about them that Veteran's hospitals, Colonel?

Well, it's this-a-way, Pardner. Private architects are going to do 42,500 beds by July 1, 1948 on a standard C. of E. lump sum contract including structural and mechanical work auxiliary buildings, site plans and landscaping. Each hospital is to represent an original design. There will be no standard plans; however, the Corps will furnish a list of requirements for each type of hospital, a functional flow chart, guide specifications, equipment procurement list and time schedule.

How about selecting the architect?

The District Engineer will secure local applications and submit three names to the Division office. Additional names may be added there to obtain wider geographical coverage after which all will go to Washington where a contract board of three officers will make the selection. The District Engineer will then negotiate the fee with the successful firm, considering the requirements of each job. Plans will be approved by teams of reviewers who will visit the architects' office and do their work on the spot.

Many thanks, Colonel, for a concise and highly welcome statement. (1000 on the applause meter!)

South of the Border

Down Mexico way, a group of men are carrying on the best traditions of the profession. One of the pleasant events of the annual banquet was the presentation in Spanish of a distinguished group from Mexico consisting of eleven architects, two engineers, one doctor and two attractive señoritas. The Board can cease their worries right now about next year's convention city and accept that most gracious invitation to Mexico City.

The reference above to a banquet is a misnomer. It was just a poor meal in a pleasant setting, redeemed somewhat by the buffonery of Roger Allen who was billed as toastmaster but wasn't permitted to function as such. What was that one about the coconut falling on the architect? "Nu hits ditto!" Also: "Whenever I speak I get so self-conscious but you are always so unconscious."

Palmam Qui Meruit Ferat

The usual grist of honors was distributed with a fellow

ship bestowed on our own Samuel Marx and the posthumous award of the gold medal to Louis Sullivan, graciously accepted by Paul Gerhardt, Jr. (Next time let's not wait twenty years to do it.) Absence of four of the seven fellowship recipients somewhat dulled the effect, but a storm of applause greeted the announcement of a surprise award of Honorary Membership to Edward Kemper.

'Fess up Eddie. Sure you didn't know about this in advance?

Ralph Yaeger received a charter for the Indiana Society of Architects and "Red Galouses" Bolles accepted one for the California Council of Architects.

The gifted leadership of President Edwards was rewarded by unanimous re-election along with all the other officers. Paul Gerhardt, Jr. was selected without opposition as director for the Illinois-Wisconsin district and will add stature to the Board.

It was nice to see John Peterson, formerly of Chi, now returned laden with honors from the Pacific Aerial Combat and starting practice in Miami Beach. Good luck, John. Clair Ditchy's charming family from Detroit added grace to the scene. And then there were those stalwarts of the Institute from other cities without whom no convention would be complete: Parker of Boston, Walker of New York, Ingham of Pittsburgh, Koch of New Orleans, Provine of Urbana, Hunt of Milwaukee, and — shucks, the space is running but before all the good friends have been mentioned. But don't overlook the young fellows. There were plenty of them here and you will hear from them in the future.

Let's have another party quick. If it's as enjoyable as this one, it can't come too soon, but next time we hope to record some real action on Rebuilding America. Gracias, Senores, Adios!

"It is not 'standardization' that threatens the ineffable qualities of homes. Gropius argues. The machine is an antagonist only when architecture becomes an enclosed aesthetic, losing touch with community life."

I REMEMBER PAPA

Alexander Woolcott, the Town Crier, is reported to have complained that were he suffered to apply the word 'Genius' to only one living American, he would have to save it up for Frank Lloyd Wright. That was back in 1930. Woolcott is gone, but Wright still prevails, or so the title of this latest biography, entitled 'My Father Who Is On Earth', by his up-praising son, would imply.

There have been several periods of longer, or shorter, duration since 'The Genius' first made us conscious of His presence, in which the world wagged on almost forgetful of His continuing existence. These periods of temporary eclipse must have been very trying to our Hero, however restful to his contemporaries. But this forgetfulness can be easily explained and is really nobody's fault—neither His nor ours, and He shouldn't feel too badly about it. So many crises have followed one upon another throughout these last fifty years to divert our attention! New religions have been founded, new cults have claimed their devotees, new prophets have raised their voices, and all in the Holy cause of the Living Truth. The competition has been terrific. Only a genuine Genius could have survived in an age which has witnessed the development of the Art of Advertising, and the Power of Propaganda to such superlative crescendos. Surely the hero of his little book has passed the Acid Test. Age has not withered, nor custom staled his infinite ubiquity or frustrated his perennial nonchalance.

To most of his contemporaries his character, as well as his accomplishments, are familiar. His virtuosity in many fields has been amply acknowledged; his life has been something to conjure with, and he, himself, is a conjurer par excellence.

Now the Author passes this Life Line in review, and gives us some intimate glimpses of the conjurer as Frank Lloyd, the Father, revealed his methods to John Lloyd, the Son. Every now and then we hear John say, "Aw, Dad, cut it out. You can't fool me. I know you're a great man, but why don't you come across with my salary?" Then suddenly John seems to be stricken with a kind of filial remorse and repentance, and surrenders himself to a new spasm of hero worship. These alterations of cynical disrespect and more or less wholehearted admiration, make the book interesting, if not particularly edifying.

Were the Author a profound psychologist, he might have done wonders with the material in hand, and achieved a document of incalculable value to the students of psychiatry. As matters stand, however, John is just a regular fellow, even as you and I, subject to the same reactions as the rest of us on these, our lower, levels.

He makes it quite clear that Papa had charm; that Papa was quite human; that Papa had many strong tastes, many normal weaknesses.

Papa liked vaudeville;
Vaudeville liked Papa.

Papa liked Mr. Dooley and Papa liked Rabindranath Tagore. Papa liked burglars and burglars liked Papa; Papa liked horses; Papa liked flowers; Papa liked the ladies. Papa liked Walt Whitman and Elbert Hubbard. Papa also liked himself very much indeed, and very early in life made the great discovery that everybody but he was out of step.

It would probably be impertinent to hint that revelations of this kind are common to adolescence. The remarkable thing about Papa, however, is that his juvenile convictions have remained fixed throughout a long and fruitful life. They have borne him up in adversity and enabled him to lash about with his swaggerstick, beating the heads of his contemporaries and all of his predecessors without fear or favor. He early resolved to become the greatest architect who ever lived. And Papa easily convinced himself that he was It. There are not many instances in history of such complete and unquestioning achievement of ambition. If you don't believe me you will have to take his own word for it.

John Lloyd's book won't clinch the matter, for he writes uncertainly and you can never be sure that he isn't talking about some mythical figure, and, besides, much that he says is inconsequential. Neither sartorial eccentricity nor economic irresponsibility would be considered competent evidence, even by St. Peter himself, of architectural supremacy. It seems, for this reason, that the book in hand lacks the one quality which the Author so admires, namely Organic Structure.

He gets his Old Man all mixed up with his own legendary impressions of the rude violence of Isaiah, the wise guild of Voltaire, the robust virility of Whitman, the naive, but noble, ideals of Don Quixote, the graceful shiftiness of Fred Astaire, until one never quite knows who he, John, is bragging about. On the other hand, Papa never meant to leave anybody in doubt.

So when all is said and done, the Great Architect, or any architect, will be judged by his visible work. The few illustrations which accompany the text, and others which have received wide publication elsewhere, offer more substantial and eloquent testimony of the Master's fertile imagination and skill than does the disordered mass of trivia with which this book is cluttered.

No amount of romantic fol-de-rol about Organic Structure, or bushwash about Form and Function, can add one cubit to Papa's stature. That the Head Man is something of a giant in his own way, and in his own right, few will deny. Neither will they qualify their judgment by insinuating that he may turn out to be one of the smaller giants in the Cosmic Hierarchy.

—L.L.B.

Illinois Society April and May Meetings

To the Chicago Art Institute club room on April 23, to attend the Illinois Society of Architects monthly dinner and meeting, came 67 for dinner supplemented by 8 appearing after dinner, a total attendance of 75 men. The program opened with Secretary Koenigsberg reading the minutes of the March meeting, which were approved as read.

President G. Harold Smith then introduced newly elected members F. W. Langenrich and R. C. Swanson. Older out-of-town members present were Ernest L. Stauffer, Urbana-Champaign, University of Illinois architect and Frank A. Carpenter of Rockford, Illinois. There were three guests introduced next, namely Sergeant Arthur Dubin, Lieutenant Arthur Belton and Lieutenant Robert Lehr, Jr.

The President took occasion to introduce as a special guest Mr. Frank L. Davis, the man who so painstakingly and untiringly made the research on the Potter Palmer Chicago mansion that appeared in the January-February and March-April 1946 I. S. A. Bulletins.

The President next called on the Secretary to read the resolution ordered prepared by the Society's Board of Directors for submission to the membership at this meeting. The resolution had bearing on the building of housing units for returned service men and the restriction by the Federal Government through its bureaus of all other building. The resolution goes on to say that the Society questions the advisability of restricting other types of construction and gives 5 reasons. These are:

1. It would fail of its objective.
2. It will produce unemployment.
3. It will kill the building industry.
4. It will encourage black markets.
5. It cannot be policed or enforced.

The resolution was passed without a dissenting vote. There was no further speaking on the resolution.

There was distributed to all present a printed statement by Civilian Production Administration of Part 4700 — Veterans' Emergency Housing Program — General Restrictions on Construction and Repairs.

An invitation to architects to attend the International Lighting Exposition, at the Stevens Hotel during the last days of April was read.

Since there was no important correspondence and no committee reports were to be considered, President Smith turned to the program of the evening, and introduced Herbert W. Tomlinson, speaker. He is of the Construction Field Office of the Civilian Production Administration and has been for some time a member of the Illinois Society of Architects. Mr. Tomlinson stated at the outset that his address was in two parts; Part One was the reading of a paper and Part Two would be the questions and answers period. Before starting his reading, he stated that 90% of the C. P. A. program was intended for private building.

Mr. Tomlinson's paper had little that was new to the hearers, since the public and technical press has been full of the subject since late in March. Besides that, architects have been invited to listen to talks on this subject of building under bureaucratic rules on quite a number of occasions. A recent occasion was the luncheon Thursday, April 18th, in the Congress Hotel under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce, where Ivan A. Bickelhaupt, Deputy Director, Construction Bureau, C. P. A., was the speaker. The listeners heard much the same thing that was read by Tomlinson. During Tomlinson's reading there was wrapt attention, but in the question and answer period there was very little interest or, shall we say, animation. It is apparent that there is much opposition to the C. P. A. directives and a lack of faith that attempts will be continued very long to carry them out. It seems to many in the building industry that the government through C. P. A. is usurping citizens' rights in the matter of freedom to buy and sell in the open market. This is resented in many quarters.

The Illinois Society of Architects May 28 dinner and meeting was held in the Chicago Art Institute Club Room with

an attendance of 33 members. A small attendance when the program subject, Protection Against Fire is considered. Surely the membership would protest restricting their practice to modest single family dwellings where only materials of construction are regulated by ordinance.

President Smith called on Secretary Koenigsberg to read the minutes of the April meeting. These were approved as read. The President appointed the nominating committee for the 'administration ticket' for Society officers for the ensuing year. They are: Anton Ansel, John J. Fox, Jr. J. C. Orell. The membership ticket committee, appointed from the floor comprises: R. G. Carlson, Howard Cheney, Felix Bernham. Letter ballots are distributed by mail, telegrams appointed at the June meeting, ballots counted and results announced at that meeting.

No correspondence for submission to the Society's general meeting had been received. The President had no report of committees to submit. Turning to the program of the evening he introduced Chester W. Hauth, graduate fire protection engineer, whose subject for discussion was New Practices in Fire Protection. (We know the title means New Practices in Controlling and Extinguishing Fire)

Mr. Hauth began by stating that in 1904, one Dehn brought order out of chaos in the matter of fire extinguishing appliances. He next suggested a method for architects to follow to acquire an understanding of the most suitable equipment to specify for a specific building project. Types of extinguishers were described and samples shown; sprinkler heads were shown including a new type whose face remains close to the ceiling until the fusible link melts permitting the center, suspended by four chains, to drop and spray water on the fire.

Mr. Hauth explained Water, Fog, Deluge and CO₂ sprinkler systems. He told about fire insurance rates, inspections and penalties. During the war the Army made it a practice to use sprinkler in hospitals, hangars and other types of buildings. This developed many improvements in the science of quelling fires which are available to the private builder to-day. The Navy later followed the example of the Army. The speaker had something to say on fognozzles after the War.

A period of questions and answers followed. Inquiry was made regarding Coconut Grove Night Club in Boston where a disastrous fire a couple of years ago cost many lives. Coconut Grove was not sprinklered and was otherwise lacking in the simplest safety devices. The Mecca Apartments, condemned by Chicago's Fire Prevention Bureau, was analyzed in plan and materials. Lack of housing for its tenants has prevented its destruction up to now. Public school auditoriums with movable scenery were discussed apropos sprinklers.

The meeting adjourned at 9:15 P.M.

I.S.A. President Smith Reports

The Board of Directors has dealt with little but routine matters since our last report.

The Board has always opposed special lists of approved architects as issued by various associations. For this reason the Board approved a resolution adopted by the St. Louis Chapter AIA condemning the action of the A.I.A. in sponsoring the specialization program of the American Hospital Association.

A number of officers and directors attended a meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce which was addressed by Mr. Bickelhaupt, Deputy Director of the CPA Washington office. It was hoped that some information of use to our members might be obtained. The meeting was well attended.

The following men, all from Chicago, have been elected members of the Society: Charles B. Gentner, Fred W. Langenrich, Samuel M. Levin and Robert C. Swanson.

April and May Chicago Chapter A. I. A. Meetings

On April 9 the Chicago Chapter of the A. I. A. held its monthly meeting in the Tavern Club, with an attendance of 3 persons.

Secretary Schlossman read the minutes of the March meeting, followed by President Paul Gerhardt, Jr.'s explanation about references in the Executive Committee's minutes on Chicago Zoning Ordinance Restrictions bearing on sprinkler tanks, progress for unification in the state of Illinois, and to diagrams of water and sewer installations distributed by the City of Chicago.

The President announced the results of the post card inquiry among the members, asking the names of those intending to be present at the Miami Beach A. I. A. Convention on May 8, 9 and 10. Six men proposed to be present and these six were appointed Chicago Chapter delegates to the Convention. They are: Pierre Blouke, Oscar L. Fallan, Tirrell J. Ferrenz, Paul Gerhardt, Jr., Lawrence P. Johnston, Jerrold Loebel. The Chapter is entitled to thirteen delegates to the Convention.

The Chapter voted to name Paul Gerhardt, Jr., as the Chicago Chapter candidate for Illinois-Wisconsin Regional Director.

Col. Howard Cheney, Past President of the Chapter, was present, after years of absence in Washington and in foreign parts during the war.

L. Morgan Yost, Program Committee Chairman, introduced the speaker of the evening, Roger Allen, President of the Michigan Society of Architects, columnist of the Grand Rapids Press and famed as a wit. Mr. Allen was amusing. He referred to the present housing shortage, speaking of the current slogan as "Two families in every garage." He closed his address with the opinion that architects should be philosophical and more articulate in public matters. He ended with a quotation from Henry Thoreau's essay, "Civil Disobedience", which appears in "Walden".

—Leo J. Weissenborn

The Chicago Chapter A.I.A. May meeting held at the Builders Club, preceded by dinner, on the 21st, was attended by 42 members. President Paul Gerhardt, Jr. had Secretary Schlossman read the minutes which were approved. The President then proceeded to read his report of the recent National A.I.A. Convention at Miami Beach, Florida. Since Tirrell Ferrenz, one of the Chicago delegates to that Convention, reports it on another page of this issue Mr. Gerhardt's report will not be given in detail. Suffice it to say that practically all the present officers were returned for 1946-47, new regional directors were elected including Paul Gerhardt, Jr. for the Illinois-Wisconsin Region, director elections being for three years.

It was reported at the Convention that in general 25% of the members attended chapter meetings throughout the country. Mr. Gerhardt referred to the paper read by Philip M. Klutznick, Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority on "Rebuilding of America" in the era just ahead.

C. Herrick Hammond, National A.I.A. President 1928-30, had attended the Convention substituting as Chicago Chapter Delegate for Lawrence P. Johnston, who remained absent.

Mr. Gerhardt, who is at this time Commissioner of Buildings for the City of Chicago, spoke of some misunderstanding with the Water Department regarding architects plans of plumbing and sewer piping to be submitted when permits for building are asked for.

Secretary Schlossman opened the discussion on unification in Illinois by reviewing the attitude of the A.I.A., the meetings which had been held with the various architects in the State and the correspondence which ended with resignation of the Illinois Society of Architects from affiliation with the A.I.A. Following this the Illinois Architects Association affiliated with the A.I.A. was created with the hope of having every licensed architect in the State a member of one of the three existing organizations outside the I.S.A. or at least the one newly formed. The new organization would naturally be a competitor of the Illinois Society of Architects. Much

general discussion on this question ensued, particularly by young members entirely ignorant of past achievements of any architects organization in this State. Finally, Mr. Hammond, who is a past president both of the Illinois Society and Chicago Chapter, proposed personal appeals to the Society in the hope that they would reconsider their action to withdraw.

A committee was ordered appointed to make nominations for chapter officers for the year 1946-7.

The last thing on the program was the gripe session. The invitation had asked "What can the Chapter do to be of greater help to the members? What services are we overlooking? This is your chance to unburden yourself and gripes."

J. Morgan Yost was the first on the subject of gripes and he dwelt exclusively on the small house and people who came to see him on this subject. Field, a returned Navy man criticized Wyatt's program though he found some good in the O. P. A. Blouke, who spent seven years in Washington and had attended the recent convention, had criticism of some views vented in the Miami Beach Convention.

Dolke, Yost, Faulkner and others spoke. Some of these men seem to think that all they would have to do is to wave a wand and the Illinois Society as an organization would disappear. One speaker, apropos hiring a public relations director for the Chapter, referred to a salary of \$3,000.00 being inadequate and that at least \$10,000.00 would have to be paid. Other nonsensical views were vented when your reporter left after 10:00 o'clock.

Hewitt & Kelly is a new firm in Peoria, Illinois, with offices at 521 Alliance Life Building. Carter L. Hewitt, son of the late Herbert E. Hewitt, for many years a leading architect in Peoria, is a veteran of World War II, a graduate of Princeton, registered in Illinois in 1931, practiced in Peoria since 1936. Rudolph L. Kelly, A.I.A., a veteran of World War I, graduated at Notre Dame, was registered in Illinois in 1936. Previously he had practiced in Havana.

C. Herrick Hammond, F.A.I.A., Illinois' State Architect, will plan the restoration of Sangamon County Court House, as a Lincoln Memorial. It was in the classic Greek building that lawyer, Abraham Lincoln, argued cases before the state supreme court, and here also the body of the martyred Civil War president lay in state for three days before interment in Oak Ridge cemetery in 1865.

On Taxing Federal Corporations On a Par with State and Municipal

The Santa Anna, California "Register" comments editorially on a recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court bearing on business enterprises run by states and municipalities subject to the same Federal tax laws as private enterprise. The editorial says:

"In holding New York State's mineral water business to be taxable, the court ruled: 'If Congress makes no differentiation and, as in this case, taxes all vendors of mineral waters alike, whether state vendors or private vendors, it simply says, in effect, to the state: You may carry out your notions of social policy in engaging in what is called business, but you must pay your share in a nation which enables you to pursue your policy.'

"There is no reason why federal business competition with private citizens should not also be taxable.

"Socialists long have capitalized on the tax-exemption privileges of government-owned enterprises. The TVA, Bonneville, Grand Coulee and many other government hydroelectric projects have created an illusion of cheap electricity because they have not been forced to pay taxes comparable to the taxes of the private companies with which they compete. Their greatly publicized 'low' electric rates could be duplicated or bettered by the private electric industry if it did not have to hand over to the government in taxes 20 cents or more of every dollar received—taxes that must be collected from its customers and that must help to offset the tax-exemption privileges enjoyed by governmental projects."

Formulae for Electric Illumination

There are certain basic formulae used for arriving at illumination required or produced under given conditions:

(1) In order to find the total lumens required to produce a given value of illumination, it is necessary to multiply foot candles by the area in square feet and divide this by the product of coefficient of utilization times maintenance factor and is written thus:

$$\text{Total Lumens} = \frac{\text{Footcandles} \times \text{Area}}{\text{Coefficient of Utiliz.} \times \text{Maintenance Factor}}$$

(2) Having arrived at the number of lumens required, the next problem is that of determining the number of lamps. For this it merely becomes necessary to add to the divisor in the above formula the lumens per lamp:

$$\text{Number of Lamps} = \frac{\text{Footcandles} \times \text{Area}}{\text{Lumens per Lamp} \times \text{Coef. of Util.} \times \text{Maint. Factor}}$$

(3) Frequently the number of lamps per luminaire or lighting fixture is known, and then the following formula may be used:

$$\text{Luminaires} = \frac{\text{Footcandles} \times \text{Area}}{\text{Lamps per Luminaire} \times \text{Lumens per Lamp} \times \text{Coefficient of Utilization} \times \text{Maintenance Factor}}$$

(4) Many times it is advisable to determine the foot candles in a given installation. This may be obtained by using the factors involved in the preceding formula and expressed as the following formula:

$$\text{Footcandles} = \frac{\text{Lamp Lumens} \times \text{Coeff. of Util.} \times \text{Maintenance Factor}}{\text{Area}}$$

(5) In the case of determining the area that each luminaire serves or illuminates, the following formula can be used:

$$\text{Area per Luminaire} = \frac{\text{Lamps per Luminaire} \times \text{Lumens per Lamp} \times \text{Coeff. of Util.} \times \text{Maintenance Factor}}{\text{Footcandles}}$$

All the above data has been published in many forms and many tables are available that list the various characteristics of lighting fixtures so that all the factors are readily available for the architect and the designer to calculate the illumination value for any given job. It is important to remember, however, that foot candles alone do not determine the characteristic of a lighting job. Such things as brightness contrasts in the field of vision, colors and reflection factors of walls, ceilings, and furniture, blinding and obscuring glare, should be considered in order that the finished product becomes one that reflects credit on the designer and architect or the lighting engineer making the installation.

—C. F. Jensen, District Engineer,
Westinghouse Electric Corp.

"It has become entirely obvious to everyone in the architectural profession, and to others as well, that major replanning and relocation of our larger communities can not be deferred much longer if we are to get a reasonable share of enjoyment and comfort from our lives in the future.

"By rebuilding our communities, it is believed that we can effect marked economies in the cost of providing necessary community services and that we can minimize the evils of air pollution, excessive noise, traffic hazards, over-crowding and other nuisances which detract from life in our cities today."

—James R. Edwards, Jr., President, A.I.A.

"Architecture in America is in a most unsettled state. The profession is groping for simple and new forms of expression. In many cases dignity has been lost, which may be part of the cost of progress.

The movement is now turning to saner principles of design. A building is not necessarily functional because it looks like a badly designed barn."

—W. E. Reynolds, Federal Pub. Buildings Administration.

Unless this age of change and destruction is soon followed by one of anxious preservation there will be little left which is truly ancient to hand on to the Europe of the next generation.

W. R. Lethaby in 1922

Architects Competition

Minnesota State Veterans Service Building

A competition to select the design and an architect for the proposed Minnesota State Veterans Service Building is to be conducted by the commission in charge, during the months from May to October, 1946, inclusive. The structure is to be erected on the grounds of the State Capitol in St. Paul. The State Legislature has appropriated \$2,000,000.00 for the creation of this structure.

Roy Jones, F.A.I.A., head of the School of Architects of the State of Minnesota, is the professional adviser. The jury will be Leon Arnal of Minneapolis, Harvey W. Corbett of New York, and John W. Root of Chicago. The program has the approval of the A.I.A.

The competition is, by law, "open to all." Prizes to be awarded from 1 to 4 are, respectively, \$5000, \$2500, \$1500 and \$1000. The first prize winner will be seriously considered for the position of Executive Architect. This, however, depends upon the winner's experience. The Commission reserves the right to associate such a winner with an architect of their own selection.

For further details apply to John W. McConneloug, Secretary, State Veterans Service Building Commission, 1748 Court House, St. Paul 2, Minnesota.

Two lectures on Warsaw's (Poland) rebuilding were given on May 6 and 7 in the Institute of Design, Chicago, by the Polish architects, Helena and Szymon Syrkus. May 6 Helena Syrkus spoke on "The Community Development as the Basic Unit of Warsaw's New Plan." May 7 Szymon Syrkus spoke on "The General Outlines of Warsaw's New Planning."

Charles Leonard Morgan, architect, after an absence of some years filling teaching engagements in Florida and South America, has opened a studio at 64 W. Randolph Street, Chicago. Here he will serve architects and others in making Architectural Renderings and Perspective Etchings.

Contemporary Architecture

The Editor: When a client or an architect has the final say about what style to select for a building, he presents a responsible problem. Successful buildings have been built in various architectural styles; but we do not wish to copy the past, as this copy may not and probably will not fit in to modern living conditions.

Contemporary architecture is for modern living and offers an infinite variety of possibilities which may be expressed in design and construction. With absolute freedom from tradition, it may be modern or even ahead of the times without being ultra modernistic or impractical.

Many recent designs are Contemporary; this is a good omen and paves the way for better buildings. The changing world has never offered the architect a better opportunity to reflect public opinion and needs for better building.

—Frank A. Carpenter, Rockford, Ill.
Frank A. Carpenter, Architect of Rockford, Ill. has moved to 713 First Avenue in that city.

The great historian of architecture, Fergusson, divided his work into two parts—the first, which he called a 'History of Architecture', ending with the Medieval styles; the second which he called a 'History of Modern Architecture', beginning with Renaissance. It is perhaps safer to accept T. G. Jackson's definition—"The Renaissance of Roman 'Architecture'" if only because the word 'Modern' is a dangerous one to use. It is sensible to talk of 'the architecture of modern times' meaning by that, of our own times, but it is sometimes misleading to talk of 'modern architecture'; and though it is now becoming a habit to use this term to define a particular expression of the present day, it is possible that future historians will call this 'the re-inforced concrete phase', when dealing with the twentieth century.

—Theodore Fyfe in 'Architecture in Cambridge' (England)

The 1946 Chicago Master Plan

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By Arthur Fitzgerald, A.B. - M.I.A. — City Planning Consultant
Member, American Society of Landscape Architects

It is not without considerable hesitation that I have undertaken a discussion of a subject so vital not only to Chicago but to the State of Illinois. The Master Plan of Chicago should be of concern to the whole State. It is of specific concern to local architects for it is their responsibility to build a new Chicago upon the framework of the Master Plan. It is of interest to other architects in the State because all Illinois cities are faced with the common problem of urban redevelopment.

"Thank the Gods," said Plato, "that I was born a Greek and not a barbarian, a man and not a woman, and in the days of Pericles." Even a philosopher's thinking is prejudiced. I may be prejudiced in my analysis of the new Master Plan of Chicago. I want to be fair, I want to be helpful, but I insist on being honest.

A master plan should show the elements of a community plan. It should show the physical development of the municipality, including any area outside its boundaries, which bears relation to the planning. It should be accompanied with maps, charts, and descriptive matter in support of the plan. It should show recommendations for the development of the territory including, among other things, the general location, character, and extent of streets, viaducts, subways, bridges, waterways, waterfronts, boulevards, parkways, playgrounds, airports and other public ways, grounds and open spaces, the general location and extent of public utilities and terminals, zoning districts, and the vacation, abandonment, change of use or extension of any of the foregoing.

The Master Plan of Chicago represents a cross-section of the thinking of those who prepared it at the time the Plan was completed. It is not represented to be final, nor the thinking behind it conclusive. It is a start; it is something to look at, to tear apart, or to support. Rarely is a plan of this kind accepted by all, and in all detail. The world moves too fast and the hurried tide of people and thinking will not allow it to become static.

First, I want to make a general observation. A master plan is as good as those who make it allow it to be, and as the economics of the city permit it to be. There are two types of enterprise, public and private. Both are good, and both are essential to the welfare of society. Public enterprise is charged with the responsibility of preparing the master plan. Such a plan is good in proportion that those who prepare it are willing to subordinate their own desires, their own interests, and their investments, so that the plan will accomplish the greatest good for all. Upon the framework of the master plan the architect designs, and the individual builds with confidence and with a feeling of economic stability and security.

The plan commission who prepares the master plan must have vision without being visionary. It must be practical without being mercenary. Cities cannot be torn asunder by planners who, with a wave of a hand, remove railroads, tear down build-

ings, and rebuild blighted areas. Pencil, paper, and erasers are not enough; plans must be carried out, and they must be financed. Someplace between the extremes there is a place for major changes. Perhaps these changes are not visionary; perhaps we should say—even though the expenditure and sacrifice is great, can we afford not to make the changes which may appear to be visionary in our preliminary thinking?

I do not see the strong vigor, the imagination, and the spirit I had expected to see in the Master Plan of Chicago. I did not see sacrifice. I did see the worn-out framework of yesteryear preserved where I believe it should be destroyed. I see the rigid boundaries of the colored plan. I see the pattern of expressways converging and stopping abruptly at an expressionless Central Business District. I see industrial districts, already decadent, enlarged. I see the same old confusing pattern of railroads breaking up Chicago into a myriad of crazy-quilt shapes. I see an attempt to rebuild Chicago within the old confines, on the same old foundation, that have already been partially responsible for large sections of blight and social decay.

This is no time to hide out heads in the sand. We must face facts. I believe Chicago needs a major operation; and a plan must be produced which will more fully meet the needs of the world of tomorrow. Only a great plan will save Chicago. It must have magic, it must stir souls. *Chicago needs great leadership.* The graphic story of fundamentals must be told and not sidestepped.

Transportation is fundamental in any master plan. All kinds must be considered and coordinated. Parts of the problem cannot be left to other agencies to prepare and patch to the plan at a later date. Does the proposed expressway system meet the requirements of tomorrow? A part of it may, but if thousands of people return from the suburbs to the remade communities, they will want rapid transit and not expressways. What about a streamlined realignment of railroads? What about more airfields? When a billion dollar transportation system is put in reverse to reach the major airfield, it is time that we placed one on the lake front.

The Central Business District cannot be ignored. Just what is proposed for it? It is the focal point of existing and proposed transportation plans. It is the heart of the city. The few scattered areas shown for parking are hopelessly inadequate to meet even the present need. The economy of the Loop can never be maintained by parking cars on vacant lots with the resulting disorganized confusion of crowded streets, frictional movements and inefficiency. Parking must be an integral part of the highway pattern, designed to facilitate the movement of cars in an orderly manner. Large areas of old buildings must be wiped out for this purpose. How about some greenery in the Loop? How about creating super-blocks by eliminating certain streets? What will be done with Congress Street between the new Post Office Building and Michigan Avenue? This area has dramatic possibilities.

Where are the green park belts extending into the city? The county forest preserve is the finest, but it is not a part of the every-day living of the people. The lake front has not been extended, but the opportunity exists for dumping several million cubic yards of brick, stone, and concrete fill, in the lake, from houses and other structures which will be demolished.

The plan envisions large areas for industry. Every possible place in the city has been combed for industrial sites, and it is admitted that there are other locations within existing business sections where industry will be allowed. I am not so certain that industry will be attracted in such numbers or should be encouraged. One has only to visit the small towns of Illinois to find it on the move; cheap land, fresh air, convenient airport facilities, railroads, highways, excellent living conditions for workers, are what industry needs and wants. It wants close co-operation and understanding between employer and employee.

The community idea expressed in the Plan is sound up to a certain point. Schools, protected neighborhoods, absence of through traffic and medical centers, are basic requirements in any community, but unity of action, purpose and spirit cannot be forced by a cellular pattern. Workers' criss-crossing back and forth over Chicago to places of employment is not conducive to community spirit and unity. A community of common purpose is more readily realized in the satellite town.

What about the region around Chicago? Frankly, I am bothered by the bold lines and colors which contrast the Master Plan of Chicago from its region. They are inseparable; why try to divorce them? It is stated in the report which accompanies the Master Plan that the two have been studied as a unit. I am sure that the expressways and the air-fields have been studied in detail but I have never seen a single plan which showed any attempt to study other related problems.

The population of Chicago in 1930 was 3,376,438. In 1940 it was 3,396,808 a gain in ten years of 20,370 persons; and since there was a gain of 30,000 in Negro population, there must have been a loss of 10,000 white population. In 1940 there were 42,123 fewer children under five years of age in Chicago than in 1930, and in 1940 there were 98,621 more persons sixty years and over than in 1930.

The condition is national. Both the national population and the state population have started to level off, and the increases in population in Chicago during the next twenty years must come either from the suburbs back to Chicago (which I doubt) or from dislocated persons from other sections of the country, especially from the Southern States, unless our doors are opened to foreign immigrants.

Fifty percent of the homes occupied in Chicago were built before 1895, and the average monthly rental of these homes in 1940 was \$24.99 or less. Every city in the country and in the State of Illinois is faced with somewhat the same problem but in varying degrees. Already there is a movement on the parts of local leadership through the State to keep their children in their own home towns by providing employment for them. Industry is already on the move to serve this need, and when materials move more freely in the market it will become more apparent.

The Master Plan calls for a population of 3,800,000 by 1965, an increase of 403,192 over the 1940 census. If 50% of the people on the basis of the 1940 census live in homes renting for \$25 or less it is assumed that those people now living in the blighted sections are paying less than that amount. *How will these new homes be financed, who will build them, and how will the land be assembled upon which they are built?*

Probably eighty to one hundred acres is a fair amount of land to be considered for redevelopment at one time. It has been found that if 50% of the property is owner occupied, if 40% of the dwelling units are in need of major repairs or unfit for use, and if there is more than 30% of the land used for commerce or industry, it is practically impossible to acquire the land at a cost which would make possible a sound economic venture. In reviewing twenty-two miles of land to be rebuilt in Chicago it has been estimated that about six hundred acres meet these requirements, and these are scattered parcels throughout the blighted area.

These are grave thoughts for us to consider. The democratic way of life is being tested in America today. It has given the people of this country more liberty, more wealth, better education, better machines, and more freedom of religion and expression, than any other country. We have been taught principles set forth by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln that the union of people and state are necessary, and that they share a common destiny. But in spite of that we still have our slums.

We need a more balanced order, taking into account the biological, political, economic, and moral principles. We need a national goal, and a new philosophy of life. We need a more learned and understanding local public enterprise. Coordinated efforts on the parts of all people with a clearer understanding of objectives will bring this about.

The architect should assume a role of tremendous responsibility in remaking the world of tomorrow. He should be cognizant of the changes taking place in his own city. He should encourage new growth to follow a pattern which will eliminate slums. He should actively support the redevelopment of the city and use his influence in bringing it about. The beauty of any community is largely a matter of relation between adjacent structures; and, as large-scale developments increase and the harmonies resulting from it become more apparent, I hope that each individual architect working on individual projects will begin more and more to remember the responsibility he has toward community harmony.

The Master Plan of Chicago is still on paper. It is still flexible. It is a start. Let us help develop public consciousness to the point where improvements in the Plan will be made possible by its support. Let us have action now — not next year but now. The 1965 city is crystallizing today. Industry is on the move. Tomorrow may be too late.

*Until July 1946, Arthur Fitzgerald was Planning Director for the Illinois State Housing Board. Since that time he has been placed in charge of the City Planning Department of the Illinois Post-War Planning Commission.

Born in Iowa, Mr. Fitzgerald graduated from the University of Iowa in 1921. At Harvard School of Design he continued his studies where he received his master's degree in 1927.